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**TRANSMITTAL
FORM**

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Total Number of Pages in This Submission

Application Number	10/678,720
Filing Date	October 3, 2003
First Named Inventor	Robert C. Lam
Art Unit	1771/Conf. #6119
Examiner Name	Jennifer A. Steele
Attorney Docket Number	01168/BW00076

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form
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Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name Emch, Schaffer, Schaub & Porcello Co., L.P.A.

Signature

Printed name Patrick P. Pacella

Date Nov. 15, 2007

Reg. No. 25,463

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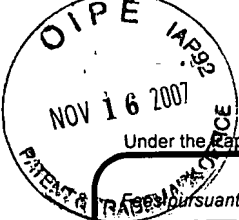
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Date 11/15/07

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.5. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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Complete if Known**FEE TRANSMITTAL
For FY 2008**☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$)
510.00

Application Number	10/678,720
Filing Date	October 3, 2003
First Named Inventor	Robert C. Lam
Examiner Name	Jennifer A. Steele
Art Unit	1771/Conf. #6119
Attorney Docket No.	01168/BW00076

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FEE CALCULATION**1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES**

Application Type	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		Fees Paid (\$)
	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)	
Utility	310	155	510	255	210	105	
Design	210	105	100	50	130	65	
Plant	210	105	310	155	160	80	
Reissue	310	155	510	255	620	310	
Provisional	210	105	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES**Fee Description**

Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)

Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)

Multiple dependent claims

Fee (\$)	Small Entity Fee (\$)
50	25
210	105
370	185

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
_____ - 20 or HP = _____	x _____	= _____	

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
_____ - 3 or HP = _____	x _____	= _____	

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is \$260 (\$130 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets	Extra Sheets	Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof	Fee (\$)	Fee Paid (\$)
_____ - 100 = _____	/ 50 = _____	(round up to a whole number) x _____	= _____	

4. OTHER FEE(S)

Non-English Specification, \$130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): Brief on Appeal

Fees Paid (\$)
\$510.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	25,463	Telephone	419-243-1294
Name (Print/Type)	Patrick P. Pacella	Date	Nov. 15, 2007		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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01168/BW00076

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the application of:

Robert C. Lam

Serial No: 10/678,720

Filed: October 3, 2003

For: FRICTION MATERIAL CONTAINING PARTIALLY
CARBONIZED CARBON FIBERS

Exr. Jennifer A. Steele

Art Unit: 1771

Confirmation No.: 6119

Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

November 15, 2007

APPELLANT'S BRIEF ON APPEAL

Sir:

This brief on appeal is being filed in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §1.192 by
Appellant in the matter of the above-identified patent application.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is BorgWarner, Inc., 3850 Hamlin Road, Auburn
Hills, MI 48326, the assignee of the present invention.

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RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affect or be directed affected by having a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

This appeal is based on the final rejection of claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29. Claims 23 – 28 are withdrawn. Claims 1 - 5, 10 – 11 and 14 – 22 are canceled. Only claims 6 – 9, 12 – 14 and 29 are pending in this application.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Response After Final Rejection was filed on October 19, 2007. Only Remarks were presented in the Response After Final. The claims were not amended. Only claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29 remain in the application. No amendments have been filed subsequent to the appealed final rejection.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Only claim 6 is an independent claim.

Claim 6 recites a friction material comprising a fibrous base material impregnated with at least one curable resin (page 8, line 17), the fibrous base

material comprising a porous primary layer (page 7, line 16), and one secondary layer (page 7, line 19), the secondary layer comprising partially carbonized carbon fibers (page 7, line 22) on at least one surface of the primary layer (page 8, lines 7 – 9). The partially carbonized carbon fibers comprises 3% to about 90% of the surface area of the primary layer (page 16, lines 21 – 23). The secondary layer comprises about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the fibrous base material (page 7, lines 22 – 24 and page 24, lines 6 – 8). The partially carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized (page 7, lines 20 – 21). The porous primary layer comprises a plurality of less fibrillated aramid fibers (page 7, lines 16 – 18) having a freeness of at least about 300 on the Canadian Standard Freeness (CSF) index (page 14, lines 25 – 27). Optionally one or more of the following: cotton fibers, carbon fibers, carbon particles, and, at least one filler material are present (page 7, lines 18 – 19).

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Whether claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29 are patentably distinct under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Lam (EP 1203897) in view of Brassell (US 4772508) and Tradewell (4444574).

ARGUMENT

I. SUMMARY

Claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29 are patentably distinct in the recitation of the secondary layer comprising about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the fibrous base material, wherein the partially carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises carbon fibers.

Lam teaches a friction material of carbon fibers. Lam does not teach a friction material of carbon fibers in the secondary layer. To substitute carbon fibers of any kind for the carbon particles of Lam does not meet the “common sense” test of Teleflex let alone the Federal Circuit’s “teaching, suggestion, motivation” test.

Appellants respectfully submit that the “common sense” test of KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1734, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007) and the Federal Circuit’s “teaching, suggestion, motivation” test would not teach what is claimed.

Lam only teaches carbon fibers in the primary or base layer. Lam does not teach carbon fibers in the secondary layer. Further, Lam clearly distinguishes between carbon fibers and carbon particles.

Of utmost importance is the reliance upon the facts and not conclusory assertions to establish obviousness. Assumptions about knowledge in the art

cannot substitute for evidence thereof.

II. CLAIMS 6 – 9, 12 – 13 AND 29 ARE PATENTABLY DISTINCT UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a) OVER LAM (EP 1203897) IN VIEW OF BRASSELL (US 4772508) AND TRADEWELL (4444574).

Claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29 are patentably distinct over the combinations of references in the recitation of the secondary layer comprising about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the fibrous base material, wherein the partially carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises carbon fibers.

Lam teaches a friction material of carbon fibers. Lam does not teach a friction material of carbon fibers in the secondary layer. To substitute carbon fibers of any kind for the carbon particles of Lam does not meet the “common sense” test of Teleflex let alone the Federal Circuit’s “teaching, suggestion, motivation” test.

Appellants respectfully submit the “common sense” test of KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1734, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007) and the Federal Circuit’s “teaching, suggestion, motivation” test would not teach what is claimed.

Of utmost importance is the reliance upon the facts and not conclusory

assertions to establish obviousness. Assumptions about knowledge in the art cannot substitute for evidence thereof.

It remains necessary to identify the reason why a person of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the prior art elements in the manner claimed. Assumptions about knowledge in the art cannot substitute for evidence thereof.

The Examiner states that Lam teaches carbon fibers (page 9, lines 10 – 13).

Appellants respectfully submit that Lam only teaches carbon fibers in the primary or base layer. Lam does not teach carbon fibers in the secondary layer. Further, Lam clearly distinguishes between carbon fibers and carbon particles. One is not a substitute for the other.

Clearly no reason exists for placing carbon fibers in the secondary or top layer.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises partially carbonized carbon fibers.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises 5% to 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises partially carbonized carbon fibers, wherein the partially

carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized.

Lam is deficient. Brassell and Tradewell do not supply those deficiencies.

The rejection attempts to add to Lam what is not there.

The rejection fails to establish a prima facie case of obviousness because the applied prior art does not teach or suggest the key elements of what is claimed. See In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 985-86, 78 U.S.P.Q. 1329, 1335 (Fed.Cir. 2006).

The rejection does not provide any evidentiary basis to support the findings. See In re Ahlert, 424 F.2d 1088, 1091, 165 U.S.P.Q. 418, 420-21 (CCPA 1970).

Further, Brassell and Tradewell are non-analogous art.

Appellants invention relates to wet friction materials used in advanced transmission and braking systems. The friction materials must remain stable at high temperatures in high pressure application.

The filtering of Brassell and Tradewell have nothing to do with friction materials for advanced transmissions. See e.g. In re Zurko, 258 F.3d 1379, 1386 (Fed.Cir. 2001).

No basis in fact or theory exists for picking and choosing from Brassell and Tradewell as suggested.

Appellants respectfully submit that one cannot rely on hindsight in reaching an obvious determination. It is essential that the decision maker forget what he or

she has been taught by the claimed invention. One cannot use piecemeal reconstruction to arrive at the claimed invention. See Golight v. Walmart, CAFC 02-1608, 2004. Also see In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071 5 USPQ 1596 (CAFC 1988). The rejection ignores the express limitations in the claims. See Bausch & Lomb, Inc. v. Barnes-Hind/Hydrocurve, Inc. 796 F2d 443, 448-449, 240 USPQ 416, 420 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The rejection clearly is based on conclusory assertions and assumptions not found in the prior art.

III. CONCLUSION

Claims 6 – 9, 12 – 13 and 29 are patentably distinct over the combinations of references in the recitation of the secondary layer comprising about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the fibrous base material, wherein the partially carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized.

Nowhere does Lam disclose or suggest that the secondary layer of the friction material comprises carbon fibers.

Lam only teaches carbon fibers in the primary or base layer. Lam does not teach carbon fibers in the secondary layer. Further, Lam clearly distinguishes between carbon fibers and carbon particles. One is not a substitute for the other.

10/678,720

01168/BW00076

In view of the foregoing, Appellants respectfully request that The Board reverse the Examiner's rejection. Issuance of a patent on this application therefore is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

EMCH, SCHAFFER, SCHAUB
& PORCELLO CO., L.P.A.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. Pacella", written in a cursive style.

Patrick P. Pacella
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CLAIMS INDEX

6. A friction material comprising a fibrous base material impregnated with at least one curable resin, the fibrous base material comprising a porous primary layer and one secondary layer, the secondary layer comprising partially carbonized carbon fibers on at least one surface of the primary layer, the partially carbonized carbon fibers comprising 3% to about 90% of the surface area of the primary layer, wherein the secondary layer comprises about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the fibrous base material, wherein the partially carbonized carbon fibers are 65 to 90% carbonized, and wherein the porous primary layer comprises a plurality of less fibrillated aramid fibers having a freeness of at least about 300 on the Canadian Standard Freeness (CSF) index, and optionally one or more of the following: cotton fibers, carbon fibers, carbon particles, and, at least one filler material.

7. The friction material of claim 6, wherein the less fibrillated aramid fibers have a freeness of about 430 to about 650 on the Canadian Standard Freeness index.

8. The friction material of claim 6, wherein the aramid fibers have average fiber lengths in the range of about 0.5 to about 10 mm.

9. The friction material of claim 6, wherein the filler comprises diatomaceous earth.

12. The friction material of claim 6, wherein the primary layer comprises about 10 to about 50%, by weight, less fibrillated aramid fiber; about 10 to about 35%, by weight, carbon particles; about 5 to about 20%, by weight, cotton fibers; about 2 to about 15%, by weight, carbon fibers; and, about 10 to about 35%, by weight, filler material.

13. The friction material of claim 12, comprising in percent, by weight, about 38 to 40% less fibrillated aramid fibers, about 13 to about 15% carbon particles; about 10 to about 12% cotton fibers; about 4-6% carbon fibers; and about 28 to about 30% filler material.

29. The friction material of claim 6 wherein the primary layer further comprises about 5% to about 35%, by weight, of partially carbonized carbon fibers, based on the weight of the primary layer, and

wherein the partially carbonized carbon fibers of the primary layer are 65 to 90% carbonized.

EVIDENCE INDEX



RELATED PROCEEDINGS INDEX

No decision has been rendered by a court or the Board in any proceedings in related appeals and interferences.